

SHIPLEY
1932

Shipley Urban District Council

1932



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Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

Shipley Urban Sanitary District

BY

J. M. WATT, M.D., D.P.H.

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TOWN HALL,
SHIPLEY,

July, 1933.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report upon the Health Services of Shipley for 1932.

During the course of the year under review, Dr. J. A. Scott acted as Medical Officer of Health until 28th February, when he was succeeded by Dr. D. R. Hamilton, who completed the year's work. The other changes which occurred in the Staff were the appointment of Miss Featherstone as Health Visitor (part-time), and the appointment of an additional midwife at the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home.

The infantile mortality rate for the year was 53·4 per 1,000 births, and this is the lowest rate recorded in Shipley. It shows that there is a steady improvement in the health of children under 12 months of age, and is the best testimony to the increased care and attention given to them by mothers, the Infant Welfare Centre and voluntary agencies.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Committee, the Chief Officials of the Council, and all the members of the staff of the Health Department for their valuable help and co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health during 1932.

I am, Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WATT,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor Gordon Waddilove, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

County Councillor V. Waddilove (Chairman).

Councillor T. J. Gray (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor G. Birbeck.	Councillor L. P. Ratcliffe.
„ E. Cowgill.	„ C. M. Smith.
„ G. H. Haley.	„ W. S. Tinsley.
„ W. Mulligan.	

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

J. A. SCOTT, M.D. (Liv.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H.
Resigned 30th January, 1932.

D. R. HAMILTON, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Appointed February 28th, 1932.

Medical Officer in charge of Ante-Natal Clinic :

D. HEYNEMANN, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time).

Consulting Gynæcologist to Joint Maternity Home :

W. F. RAWSON, F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Senior Sanitary Inspector and
Superintendent of Public Cleansing :

A. ENGLAND, Cert. R. San. I., Cert. Meat Inspection.

Sanitary Inspectors :

J. STOREY, A. R. San. I.

W. FARNDAL, M. R. San. I., Cert. Meat Inspection.

Health Visitors :

Miss D. FRENCH, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.

Miss M. PRIESTLEY, C.M.B., S.R.N., Cert. R. San. I.
(Transferred to School Medical Department,
1st August, 1932).

Miss D. FEATHERSTONE, C.M.B., S.R.N., Cert.
R. San. I. (3/5-time), Appointed 1st August, 1932.

Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home :

Matron : Miss E. M. BEAULAH, C.M.B., S.R.N.

One Sister : C.M.B. and S.R.N.

Three Certified Midwives.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1932.



Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,182 acres
Population: Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,243
Estimated, Mid-year 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,410
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1932)							
according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,851
Number of Families or separate occupiers							
(Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,451
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	£185,016
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£720

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total.	Males.	Females.
Live Births: (Legitimate)	...	395	195	200
(Illegitimate)	...	17	8	9

Birth Rate: 13·54.

				Total.	Males.	Females.
Still-Births...	...	...	...	19	11	8

Rate per 1,000 total births: 46·11.

					Total.	Males.	Females.
Deaths	...	...	...	...	372	190	182

Death Rate: 12·23.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in							
Public Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·6

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence							
of Childbirth: From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age per							
1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·4

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Vital Statistics

AND

Social Conditions of the Area.

POPULATION.—The estimated mid-year 1932 population was 30,410, and this figure has been used for the purposes of this report. The 1931 Census population was 30,243.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.—Shipley lies about three miles to the north of Bradford, in the valley of the River Aire, and occupies an area of 2,182 acres. The district is hilly in character, the height above sea level varying from 200 feet on the east to 700 feet on the extreme west of the district. Geologically, the rocks underlying Shipley consist partly of members of the millstone grit series, and partly of members of the super-imposed lower coal measures. Masking these strata is a variable thickness of boulder clay, while near the river there is some accumulation of river drift. A fuller description of the geological character of the district, furnished by Mr. W. P. Winter, was printed in the previous Annual Reports.

INDUSTRIES.—The chief industries are those connected with the Wool, Worsted, Dyeing and Textile Trades. In 1921 these trades gave employment to 2,150 men and 3,389 women. Other businesses carried on include Metal, Motor and Machine Works, Jam Manufacture, Wood, Stone and Brick Works.

BIRTHS.—412 net births, of which 17 were illegitimate, were registered during the year, giving a birth rate on the estimated population of 30,410, of 13·54, as compared with 13·57, 13·55, and 14·5 for the preceding three years. The 17 illegitimate births were 4·1% of the total births registered.

STILL-BIRTHS.—19 legitimate children were still-born during the year, the proportion of still-births to 1,000 total births being 46·11.

DEATHS.—The net deaths for the district were 190 males and 182 females, giving a total of 372, and a death rate of 12·23 as compared with 14·03, 12·7, and 13·5 for the preceding three years. 29·6 % of the deaths occurred in public institutions.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The infantile mortality rate of 53·4 deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 births shows a gratifying drop, and is the lowest ever recorded in the district.

Causes of Death.

	Male.	Female.	All Persons.
Deaths from all causes ...	190	182	372
1—Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...
2—Measles ...	...	2	2
3—Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...
4—Whooping Cough ...	...	2	2
5—Diphtheria ...	...	...	...
6—Influenza ...	4	4	8
7—Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...
8—Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	...	1
9—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	7	15
10—Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	3	3	6
11—Syphilis ...	3	...	3
12—General Paralysis of the Insane (tabes dorsalis) ...	1	...	1
13—Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	23	27	50
14—Diabetes ...	1	4	5
15—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ...	13	13	26
16—Heart Disease ...	47	50	97
17—Aneurysm ...	...	...	...
18—Other Circulatory Diseases ...	15	12	27
19—Bronchitis ...	5	7	12
20—Pneumonia (all forms) ...	7	2	9
21—Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...
22—Peptic Ulcer ...	1	...	1
23—Diarrhœa, &c., under 2 years ...	1	...	1
24—Appendicitis ...	1	1	2
25—Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	1	2
26—Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ...	...	2	2
27—Other Digestive Diseases ...	8	1	9
28—Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	7	7	14
29—Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	1	1
30—Other Puerperal Causes ...	...	1	1
31—Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	8	5	13
32—Senility ...	3	7	10
33—Suicide ...	6	2	8
34—Other Violence ...	9	2	11
35—Other Defined Diseases...	13	19	32
36—Causes Ill-defined or Unknown ...	1	...	1

Age Distribution of Net Deaths.

	AT ALL AGES		Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	5 - 15 years	15 - 25 years	25 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 and over
	Male	Female	Total							
First Quarter ...	53	52	105	8	1	1	2	12	32	49
Second Quarter	42	42	84	5	2	3	4	7	24	36
Third Quarter...	46	43	89	4	1	...	1	14	30	38
Fourth Quarter	49	45	94	5	...	1	2	11	21	53
TOTAL ...	190	182	372	22	6	4	9	44	107	176

Ward Distribution of Net Deaths.

	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
First Quarter ...	19	29	22	25	10	105
Second „ ...	16	23	10	18	17	84
Third „ ...	16	22	19	22	10	89
Fourth „ ...	16	26	15	25	12	94
<hr/>						
Year ...	67	100	66	90	49	372
<hr/> <hr/>						

The principal Causes of Death, in order of
frequency, are as follows:—

CAUSE.	Number of Deaths.			% of Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabi- tants.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
All Causes	190	182	372	(100)	12·23
1—Heart Disease	47	50	97	26·07	3·18
2—Cancer, Malignant Disease	23	27	50	13·44	1·60
3—Other Circulatory Diseases	15	12	27	7·26	0·88
4—Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	13	13	26	6·98	0·85
5—Respiratory Diseases ...	12	9	21	5·64	0·69
6—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	7	15	4·03	0·49

Longevity.

123 deaths (33·06%) occurred at ages of 70 or over. The corresponding figure for last year was 33·02 of the total deaths.

Ages at Death.		Males.		Females.	
70 to 75 years	...	26	...	22	
75 „ 80 „	...	20	...	25	
80 „ 85 „	...	4	...	15	
85 „ 90 „	...	2	...	6	
90 „ 95 „	...	2	...	1	
95 and over	...	0	...	0	
TOTAL		54	...	69	

Infantile Mortality.

		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
Legitimate	...	395	...	20	...	50·63
Illegitimate	...	17	...	2	...	117·6

Total Infant Mortality Rate, 53·4.

Causes of Infant Deaths under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
(1) Premature Birth	...	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
(2) Congenital Defects—										
Spina Bifida	...	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Meningocele	...	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
” Bowel Defects	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
” Malpresentation	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Toxæmia	...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
(3) Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	2	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	6
(4) Bronchitis	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
(5) Zymotic Diseases—										
Whooping Cough	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
(6) Tb. Meningitis	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Meningitis	...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
(7) Encephalitis	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
(8) Diarrhœa	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
(9) Streptococcal Naso.—										
Pharyngitis	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
(10) Accidentally Scalded	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	...	8	1	1	1	11	4	3	3	22

36.36 % of the infant deaths occurred in the first week of life.

Birth-Rate, Death-Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1932.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION,										RATE PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5	
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000—50,000 at Census 1931)	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0	
London	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.00	
Shipley	12.23	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.26	0.36	2.42	53	85.75	11.83	2.42	0.00	

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England
and Wales are as follows

per 1,000 Live Births

per 1,000 Total Births

1.61

1.54

...

...

2.63

2.52

...

...

4.24

4.06

Total.

The Maternal Mortality Rates for Shipley
are as follows

per 1,000 Live Births

per 1,000 Total Births

2.42

2.32

...

...

2.42

2.32

...

...

4.84

4.64

Total.

Vital Statistics from 1894 (inclusive).

YEAR	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Zymotic Death-rate	Respiratory Disease Death-rate	Infantile Mortality	Phthisis Death-rate
1894	22.5	14.6	.8	2.9	128	1.5
1895	24.3	17.9	1.4	3.1	185	2.0
1896	23.9	15.8	.8	2.3	141	1.5
1897	24.6	15.6	1.0	2.4	162	.9
1898	24.3	16.5	1.6	2.3	169	1.2
1899	26.4	17.1	1.4	3.1	144	1.5
1900	23.0	17.0	1.0	3.8	172	1.5
1901	22.9	13.1	1.2	2.1	91	1.2
1902	22.1	14.9	1.1	2.8	104	1.7
1903	23.6	15.8	.4	2.4	141	1.7
1904	23.0	15.5	1.6	2.5	117	1.1
1905	21.9	15.3	.8	3.6	132	1.2
1906	20.9	14.0	.8	2.0	114	1.1
1907	20.0	13.7	.8	2.7	114	1.2
1908	19.1	14.6	1.2	2.7	148	.9
1909	18.5	14.0	.4	3.0	104	.9
1910	19.8	14.4	.7	2.5	89	1.2
1911	17.4	13.7	1.2	1.5	122	1.1
1912	18.3	13.1	.4	1.8	82	.8
1913	18.9	14.3	1.09	1.9	117	1.09
1914	19.0	14.7	.6	3.3	132	.45
1915	17.7	15.0	.6	2.5	108	.8
1916	16.0	16.3	.9	2.7	130	1.1
1917	13.6	17.0	2.2	2.6	147	1.1
1918	12.9	20.51	1.1	3.9	154	1.2
1919	13.31	14.8	.17	3.63	117	1.0
1920	19.92	13.80	.19	2.53	130	.96
1921	19.6	13.6	.20	2.5	97	.79
1922	16.6	12.7	.48	2.3	94	.55
1923	18.4	13.5	.38	2.5	86	.97
1924	17.2	15.0	.06	3.4	97	1.01
1925	15.8	14.7	.77	2.6	95	0.60
1926	16.8	12.8	.21	1.25	89	0.99
1927	14.3	14.6	.34	1.27	89	0.75
1928	15.8	11.9	.44	1.6	65	0.75
1929	14.5	13.5	0.61	1.8	86	0.81
1930	13.55	12.7	.54	1.45	77	.54
1931	13.57	14.03	.33	1.97	73	.75
1932	13.54	12.23	0.16	0.69	53	0.49

General Provision

OF

Health Services of the Area.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL: Nursing in the home is carried out by the Shipley District Nursing Association. Two whole-time Nurses are employed in this work. Their duties are confined to general nursing, no midwifery or infectious disease work being undertaken. 4,240 visits were paid to homes during 1932. There is no co-ordination of the work with that of the Local Sanitary Authority.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES: No arrangements have been made by the Council for the provision of home nursing for infectious disease.

Midwives.

Eleven trained and one untrained Midwives practice in the district. Five of these are employed at the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home and seven in district practice.

Laboratory Facilities.

Clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.), is examined at the West Riding County Laboratory, Wakefield, similar facilities being available to general practitioners in the area. Occasional milk samples are also sent to the County Authority for examination. The Laboratory of the North Riding County Council at Scarborough has also been utilised for milk examination during the year.

Facilities for the bacteriological and chemical examination of water are available locally at the laboratory of the Sewage Works.

Legislation in Force.

The following legislation relating to Public Health is in force in the area:—

LOCAL ACTS.

The Shipley Improvement Act	...	...	...	1901
The Shipley Urban District Council Act	...	...	...	1904
The Shipley Urban District Council Act	...	...	...	1912

SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS.

The Keighley, Bingley and Shipley				
Joint Hospital Order	...			1927

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890,				
Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5	...			Adopted January, 1891
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890	...			Adopted 1890
Public Health Act, 1925, Sections 13-15, 17-19,				
21-33, 35-55	...	...		Adopted January, 1928
Private Street Works Act, 1892	...			Adopted June, 1905
Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846-1899				
				Adopted September, 1903

BYE-LAWS.

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements							
				Approved	30	4	1883
Scavenging	...	...	...	„	30	4	1883
Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	...	„	30	4	1883
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	„	30	4	1883
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	„	30	4	1883
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	...	„	22	12	1925
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	„	2	2	1929

HOSPITALS.

(1) GENERAL.—(a) The Sir Titus Salt's Hospital, Shipley, has accommodation for thirty cases in ten wards. The Hospital is a voluntary one, and possesses an Operating Theatre, X-ray, Ultra Violet Light and Radiant Heat Apparatus, and a Massage Room. The services of an Honorary Pathologist, Honorary Radiologist and Honorary Dental Surgeon are available, in addition to that of the Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff. 476 in-patients and 2,255 out-patients were treated during the year.

(b) The Bradford Royal Infirmary is also largely utilised by the inhabitants of the area.

(2) CHILDREN. — The Bradford Children's Hospital serves the needs of the district for hospital treatment for children. A subscription of £10 10s. 0d. is paid by the Local Education Authority to this Hospital.

(3) MATERNITY. — The Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home, of ten beds, was opened on the 1st April, 1931, by the Minister of Health, and is adequate for the needs of the two districts.

(4) FEVER.—Fever cases are treated in the Morton Banks Isolation Hospital, which contains 120 beds, and is provided by the Keighley, Bingley and Shipley Joint Hospital Board. The hospital is about seven miles from Shipley, and therefore within easy ambulance reach.

(5) SMALLPOX.—The Joint Authority control two institutions which are at present reserved for smallpox cases :

(a) Heaton Royd Hospital, Shipley.

(b) Upper Heights Hospital at Stanbury.

Stoney Ridge Hospital, Shipley, is primarily an Infectious Disease Hospital which was converted to an emergency Smallpox Hospital during the 1926-27 Keighley epidemic, but following a decision of the Joint Hospital Board, it will in future be used as a reserve hospital for Infectious Fevers.

(6) TUBERCULOSIS.—The Tuberculosis services are administered by the West Riding County Council. The institutions most frequently utilised for Shipley cases are the Middleton-in-Wharfedale Sanatorium (300 beds for men), the Eldwick Sanatorium, near Bingley (39 beds for children), and the Morton Banks Sanatorium, near Keighley (63 beds for women).

(7) CHRONIC SICK.—Institutional accommodation for the chronic sick is available at the Clayton Institution, which is controlled by the local Guardians Committee of the Public Assistance Committee of the West Riding County Council.

(8) ORTHOPÆDIC.—Orthopædic cases are referred to the Bradford Royal Infirmary for treatment.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The County Council are the local supervising authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, four Maternity Homes in Shipley being registered.

The Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home admitted 196 maternity cases and 12 premature infants. During the period in which it has been opened it has fully justified its existence, and is promising to become the central feature of the maternity work of the district. Private cases are admitted at the rate of £3 10s. 0d. per week if resident in either Shipley or Bingley, and at £4 4s. 0d. per week if outside these districts. Cases are also admitted on the recommendation of the respective Maternity and Child Welfare Committees of Shipley and Bingley at reduced rates, the charges being based on the family income. In addition, two beds have been guaranteed by the County Council, and several county cases admitted. Operative facilities are available in the Home, and private practitioners have full facilities for looking after their own cases. A consulting Gynæcologist is also available.

An ante-natal clinic is held on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from 2 to 4 o'clock, for all cases booked for confinement in the Home. 200 expectant mothers attended for the first time. The total attendances were 870, and the average attendance per session 10·2.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES: Two motor ambulances are provided by the Joint Hospital Board, and are maintained at Morton Banks Hospital.

In view of the distance of Morton Banks (some seven miles) from Shipley, the Council early in 1928 provided an ambulance to convey home patients discharged from hospital. This ambulance, after disinfection, is used as an emergency ambulance for accident and non-infectious cases.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES: An ambulance solely for these purposes is kept at the Manor House Dépôt, Shipley, in addition to the one mentioned in the previous paragraph.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Service.	Situation.	Sessions held.	Provided by.
Maternity and Child Welfare ...	" Farr Royd," Shipley	Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 5 p.m.	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
Ante-Natal ...	" "	1st, 3rd and 4th Wednesday in month, 2 to 4 p.m. ...	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
Ante-Natal ...	Maternity Home, 90 Kirkgate, Shipley	Monday and Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.	Shipley and Bingley Joint Committee.
School Medical ...	" Farr Royd," Shipley	Monday and Friday, 2 to 5 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, 10 to 12 a.m.	Education Committee.
School Dental ...	" "	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 10 to 12 a.m.	Education Committee.
Tuberculosis ...	1A Kirkgate, Shipley	Monday, 10 a.m. ...	West Riding County Council.
Venereal Disease ...	Bradford Royal Infirmary	MEN: Monday and Saturday, 9-30 a.m., Tuesday, 6 p.m. WOMEN & CHILDREN: Monday, 5 to 7 p.m. Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m.	Bradford Corporation and West Riding County Council.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

W A T E R .

A description of the gathering grounds, acidity tests and subsequent treatment, etc., was included in the 1929 report.

Mr. Dawson, the Council's Surveyor, has kindly supplied the following details of improvements to the water mains which were in progress during the year :—

“ During the year the High Level trunk main has been extended to the Moorhead district in order to give a supply to new houses erected above the highest point reached by the Low Level supply. The supply has been effected by the laying of a 6-inch main from the Rosse Hotel to the foot of High Bank in Moorhead Lane, and thence in a westerly direction to the junction of Town Planning Roads Nos. 3 and 5.

The increase of building in the Nab Wood district created such a demand upon the Low Level supply that frequent complaints were received of inadequate pressures. This has been obviated by the laying of a new 6-inch main from the Rosse Hotel up Moorhead Lane to Ashfield Road, thence along Ashfield Road to Nab Wood Drive, the centre of the new building estate.

In addition to the above, two trunk mains have been extended at Wrose Hill and Leeds Road, Windhill, to afford supplies to new property in course of erection.

The policy of replacing old type ball hydrants with those of the new screw down pattern has been continued during the year, approximately 108 having been replaced during that period.

Analyses.

(a) CHEMICAL. — The chemical analysis of the water remains satisfactory, the details being substantially as printed in previous Annual Reports.

(b) BACTERIOLOGICAL. — The analyses of the water carried out each month by Mr. J. Hurley, B.Sc., the Council's Chemist and Sewage Works Manager, gave the following results:—

Date.	Source of Supply.	Agar Count per c.c.	Gelatine Count per c.c.	B. Coli.
27th Jan.	High Level	... 2	... 66	None in 50 c.c.
„ „	Low Level	... 2	... 82	„
15th Feb.	High Level	... 1	... 88	„
„ „	Low Level	... 2	... 107	„
* 9th Mar.	Low Level	... 2	... 53	„
* 24th Mar.	Low Level	... 1	... 82	„
14th Apr.	High Level	... 1	... 4	Present in 50 c.c.
12th Apr.	Low Level	... 1	... 31	None in 50 c.c.
18th May	High Level	... 2	... 56	Present in 50 c.c.
13th May	Low Level	... 1	... 60	None in 50 c.c.
9th June	High Level	... 1	... 51	„
„ „	Low Level	... 2	... 98	Present in 20 c.c.
26th July	High Level	... 1	... 75	None in 50 c.c.
„ „	Low Level	... 1	... 80	„
31st Aug.	High Level	... 0	... 60	„
„ „	Low Level	... 0	... 35	Present in 50 c.c.
6th Sept.	High Level	... 1	... 40	None in 50 c.c.
„ „	Low Level	... 1	... 53	„
26th Oct.	High Level	... 1	... 48	„
„ „	Low Level	... 2	... 62	„
17th Nov.	High Level	... 1	... 37	„
„ „	Low Level	... 1	... 74	„

* After Chlorination.

Rivers and Streams.

Action with a view to checking pollution is undertaken by the West Riding Rivers Board. Local conditions are extremely satisfactory, in that the whole of the manufacturing trade waste of the district is dealt with at the Council's Sewage Works.

Drainage and Sewage.

I am indebted to Mr. Hurley, the Council's Chemist and Sewage Works Manager, for the following report:—

“During the year about 700,000,000 gallons of sewage received full treatment, and the amount of detritus and dried sludge tipped on the works was in the neighbourhood of 15,000 tons.

There was a large amount of colloidal matter in the sewage, and a high proportion of wool-washing effluent. As a result, the humus tanks retained an abnormal quantity of sludge. The sludge-drying beds which were provided for the storm-water tanks were found to exceed our requirements during most of the year, and arrangements were made whereby humus sludge was dealt with on these beds.

The whole of the plant continued in good working order, and the filters were still healthy after dealing with very strong sewage for periods varying from three to five years.

Research work was mainly concerned with precipitation, but in spite of exhaustive investigations, no precipitating agent was found which held out hopes of profitable application at Shipley. A small scale experiment on the filtration of humus tank effluent through fine ash gave good purification, but it was evident that the required area of land at a suitable level was not available on our works. The maintenance cost of this type of plant also was found to be high.

At the present time attention is being directed to the æration of our filter effluent, in the hope that a short period of

treatment by this method may clot the colloids which remain even after filtration. It is felt that the more usual procedure of flocculating the colloids before filtration would stand little chance of success at Shipley owing to the difficult and varying nature of the sewage.

A normal Oxygen Absorption figure for the screened and grit settled sewage (averaged throughout 24 hours) is 35 parts per 100,000, while results of more than double this figure have occasionally been obtained.

The building-up and maintenance of an activated sludge under such conditions would be extremely difficult, and it has therefore been decided to concentrate our efforts, in the first place, on the filter effluent.

Experiments on the filtration of gasworks liquor through active carbon, showed that, although the filter could deal fairly effectively with an economic dose for a short time, the efficiency rapidly fell off. This method of purification would be unlikely to succeed, at competitive cost on a large scale.

On the whole it has been a busy year, both on the works and in the laboratory."

Drainage.

The following work has been carried out following investigations by the Sanitary Inspectors:—

House Drains renewed ...	...	...	78
House Drains cleared of obstruction ...	...	...	131
House Drains repaired ...	...	...	57

Closet Accommodation.

Details of conversions from common privies to water carriage system since 1903 are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. During the present year, 7 privies were abolished or converted into water closets.

There were at the end of 1932 the following types of closets in the town :—

Water Closets	...	...	...	7,988
Waste or Slop Water Closets	...			1,942
Common Privies	...	...	...	26
Pail Closets	...	...	...	20

Scavenging.

I am indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Public Cleansing for the following details of house and trade refuse removal :—

“ 7,289 Galvanized Dust Bins are cleansed one or more times weekly.

94 Dry Ashplaces are cleansed monthly.

26 Privies are cleansed monthly.

20 Pail Closets are cleansed weekly.

During the year 427 ashpits were abolished and 712 dust bins substituted.

Disposal of House Refuse.

3,572 tons (41·10%) to the Destructor.

5,119 tons (58·9%) to the Tips.

Total: 8,691 tons.

This does not include refuse from the Public Abattoir and Stables.”

Street cleansing is supervised by the Council’s Surveyor.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following summary of inspections made and action taken is supplied by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers’ Order, 1926 :—

Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1932.

Works in progress	...	...	...	...	693
Cases of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	65
Cases of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	22
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	118
Workshops	...	...	...	...	132
Complaints	...	...	...	...	180
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	58
Caravans	...	...	...	...	14
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	117
Nuisances and Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	...	2,395
Ashpits, etc.	...	...	...	...	2,066
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	90
Picture Houses	...	...	...	...	7
Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	65
Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	221
TOTAL					6,246

				Statutory.	Preliminary.
Number of Notices					
Served during the year...	...	13	...	618	
Complied with „ „ ...	...	13	...	560	
Nuisances or Defects discovered during the year	...			732	
„ „ abated during the year	...			785	
Housing Defects discovered during the year	...			1,740	
„ „ abated during the year	...			1,450	

Smoke Abatement.

636 smoke observations were taken during the year, and, as a result, 7 premises were visited for the purpose of interviewing owners, engineers and stokers. 21 Informal and 3 Statutory Notices were served on owners of premises where infringements of the Bye-Laws had occurred.

Observations were taken in regard to Atmospheric Pollution at Somerset House from October onwards, and the results submitted to the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research and to the Secretary of the West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

(1) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There is one Common Lodging House in the town of which 5 inspections were made. The condition of the premises was found to be satisfactory at all inspections.

(2) KNACKER'S YARD.—Three visits of inspection were made during the year.

(3) OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The list of offensive trades in the district is as follows:—

Tripe Boilers ...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers ...	...	...	...	2
Bone Boiler ...	...	...	...	1
Fat Boiler ...	...	...	...	1
Artificial Manure Works	...	...	...	1

65 visits of inspection were made during the year.

(4) TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.—There were still three caravans occupied at the close of the year.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No premises are known in the district in which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	737
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	33
(3) Total number of Inspections made ...	737
(4) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action ...	737
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	11
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	726

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	378
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, 23, Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	30
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ...	26
(a) By owners ...	25
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	25
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ...	29
(a) By owners ...	29
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	18
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners— Section 19 (2)	18
(a) To render houses fit for human habitation	6
(b) As to usage other than human habitation	12

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	9
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms closed in pursuance of Closing Orders ... (includes 4 from previous years)	10
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

E.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were outstanding	2
(2) Number of above houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, houses having been made fit	5
(3) Number of above dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(4) Number of above dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

12 Cowkeepers are registered in the district, 95 resident and 28 non-resident milk sellers. The various farms, etc., contain 21 cow-sheds, housing 177 milk cows.

Four retailers are licensed to sell "Certified" milk and three to sell "Grade A" milk. One "Certified" and three "Grade A" supplementary licences have also been issued.

A licence has also been issued for the production and sale of Pasteurised Milk.

A quarterly inspection of all the dairy cattle in the district is carried out by the Veterinary Staff of the County Council. 221 visits of inspection to cowsheds, dairies, etc., were in addition, made by the Sanitary Staff.

Seven samples of "Certified" milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, together with ten samples of ordinary milk, two of "Grade A" and one of Pasteurised. Seven of the samples of ordinary milk were not satisfactory.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Visits to Public Abattoir for Meat Inspection	96
Visits to Market Stalls and Shops	274

Some twelve tons of meat (inclusive of organs) was condemned at the Public Abattoir. This is about two and a half tons more than was similarly treated during the previous year.

(c) ADULTERATION.

The West Riding County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. The following is the number of samples taken in Shipley during 1932:—

Milk	...	...	...	32
Drugs	...	...	...	1
Other Foods	...	...	...	19

These were all found to be "Genuine" with the exception of one sample of Milk, which was found to be slightly deficient in fat, and a caution was issued to the vendor.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

(1) Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Inspections.		Number of		Occupiers	
			Written		prosecuted.	
			Notices.			
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	29	...	0	...	0	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	221	...	22	...	0	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	0	...	0	...	0	
TOTAL	...	250	...	22	...	0

(2) Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Work- places.

				Found.	Remedied.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*						
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	21	...	21
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	0	...	0
Overcrowding	...	...	...	0	...	0
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	0	...	0
Other nuisances	...	...	...	3	...	3
Sanitary accommodation—						
Insufficient	...	...	...	0	...	0
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	3	...	3
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	0	...	0
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—						
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101)	...	...	...	1	...	1
† Other offences	...	...	...	0	...	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	28	...	28

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Excluding offences relating to Outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

Prosecutions: 0. Referred to H.M. Inspector: 0.

(3) Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.

No instances discovered.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

The following table shows the incidence of the notifiable Infectious Diseases according to the months in which they occurred, the ages of the patients, and the ward distribution of the cases.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1932.

Disease.				Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.		Total Deaths.
Smallpox	...	...	...	0	...	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	42	...	36	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	6	...	6	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)				0	...	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	3	...	2	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	6	...	1	9
Erysipelas	...	...	...	7	...	0	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	2	...	2	1

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	2	2	7	1	4	4	1	1	3	6	5	6	42
Diphtheria ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	6
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
„ Pyrexia ...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Erysipelas ...	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
MONTHLY TOTALS ...	6	2	9	6	4	6	5	3	4	10	5	8	68

Age Distribution of Notifiable Diseases.

Disease.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	42	0	7	19	12	3	0	1	0
Diphtheria ...	6	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
Enteric Fever ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
„ Pyrexia	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Pneumonia ...	6	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1
Erysipelas ...	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTALS ...	68	0	9	21	14	8	8	4	4

Ward Distribution of Notifiable Diseases.

Disease.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	3	20	6	11	2	42
Diphtheria	1	3	1	1	0	6
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	1	0	1
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ Pyrexia ...	1	2	0	0	0	3
Pneumonia... ..	0	3	1	1	1	6
Erysipelas	1	1	1	3	1	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	1	0	0	1	2
TOTALS	6	30	9	18	5	68

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

DISEASE.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	TOTAL
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Whooping Cough ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Diarrhoea ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5

The following Table gives the comparison with previous years :—

Number of Deaths that have occurred from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases during previous years.

YEAR	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Smallpox ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	3	3	3	19	3	3	8	4	23	4	0	2	54	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	10	0	4	1	1	2	2	2
Scarlet Fever...	1	1	4	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	5	3	0	0
Diphtheria ...	3	5	10	4	3	10	6	5	0	1	8	16	5	5	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	5	3	5	2	0
Whooping Cough ...	7	4	5	0	4	9	3	0	6	2	7	0	0	10	0	0	1	5	1	1	6	3	3	1	4	1	6	2
Typhoid Fever	4	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea ...	4	9	1	6	0	0	14	1	1	9	3	9	0	3	2	2	3	5	8	0	3	3	1	3	5	5	0	1
TOTALS ...	23	23	24	34	12	22	35	13	31	17	18	30	60	29	5	6	6	14	11	2	22	6	10	13	18	16	10	5
Zymotic Death-rate	.8	.8	.8	1.1	.4	.7	1.2	.4	1.0	.6	.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	.17	.19	.20	.48	.38	.06	.77	.21	.34	.44	.61	.54	.33	.16

(a) SMALLPOX.—No cases occurred during the year.

(b) SCARLET FEVER.—42 cases occurred in the year. The attack rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 1·38, as compared with 1·74 in 1931, and 5·27 in 1930.

No deaths occurred.

36 cases (86%) were treated in hospital.

Two “return cases” arose during the year = 5·5% of the cases treated in hospital.

(c) DIPHTHERIA. — 6 cases were notified during the year, giving an attack rate of 0·19 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0·59 and 0·81 in 1931 and 1930.

No deaths occurred.

6 cases (100%) were treated in hospital.

(d) CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.—Two cases occurred during the year, both of which were treated in hospital. One of these afterwards died.

(e) MEASLES.—This disease is not notifiable in Shipley. Partial information is received from Head Teachers, who notify cases coming to their knowledge to the Medical Officer. During the year 150 cases in school children were notified, 143 of these referring to children in Infants’ Departments.

Two deaths occurred from Measles, giving a death-rate of 0·06 per 1,000 inhabitants.

(f) WHOOPING COUGH.—Not notifiable. Two deaths occurred during the year, the death-rate being 0·06 per 1,000.

Arrangements were made during the year for necessitous cases suffering from Whooping Cough to be admitted to hospital, one case being admitted.

(g) DIARRHŒA.—One death under two years of age occurred from Diarrhœa, the number for the previous year being none. The rate expressed as per 1,000 live births is 6·6 for the country as a whole.

(h) CANCER.—50 deaths from Malignant Disease were registered, this being the second most frequent cause of death. The death-rate from this group as a whole is 1·60 per 1,000 inhabitants.

(i) PNEUMONIA.—9 deaths occurred from all forms of Pneumonia. Death-rate 0·29.

(j) TUBERCULOSIS. — The Tuberculosis Dispensary, situated in Kirkgate, is under the control of the West Riding County Council. A weekly session is held on each Monday at 10 a.m. The number of new cases, both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary, notified during the year, and the number of deaths are shown in the following table :—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1 to 5	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
5 to 10	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
10 to 15	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 20	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 25	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
25 to 35	2	3	1	0	1	3	1	0
35 to 45	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	1
45 to 55	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
55 to 65	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS ...	11	10	8	3	8	7	3	3

The ages and occupations of those dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are as follows :—

MALE.

Age.		Occupation.
24	...	Wool Merchant.
24	...	Gas Meter Inspector.
33	...	Newsagent's Clerk.
37	...	Hotel Cellarman.
42	...	Warehouseman.
51	...	Textile Dyer's Labourer.
56	...	General Labourer.
56	...	Iron Moulder.

FEMALE.

20	...	Worsted Winder.
25	...	Rugmaker.
29	...	Clerk.
29	...	Housewife.
36	...	Woolcomber.
42	...	Housewife.
44	...	Worsted Weaver.

The Phthisis death-rate was 0·49, compared with 0·75 for 1931. Six deaths were registered from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the death-rate being 0·19 per 1,000.

No previous notification of the disease had been received in five instances where deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regs. 1925.

No action was taken under the Regulations during the year. They give power to regulate the employment of tuberculous persons in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

This section gives power in certain circumstances for the compulsory removal to hospital of patients suffering from Tuberculosis. No action was taken during the year.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken during the year under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Services in the district are under the control of the Council. The Child Welfare Centre is opened on two sessions weekly, the Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitors receiving invaluable help from an energetic Voluntary Committee.

ATTENDANCES.

	Under 12 months.		1 to 5 years.		Total Attend- ances	Average Attend- ance per Session.
	First Attend- ance	Total	First Attend- ance	Total		
1931	272	3379	67	2094	5473	42·4
1932	266	3131	67	1718	4849	50·5

At the Ante-Natal Clinic the total attendance for the first time of expectant mothers was 110, which is the same figure as last year. An extra Ante-Natal Session was held each month from November owing to the increased number of expectant mothers attending.

Reference has been made elsewhere in the Report to the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home.

Distribution of Milk.

A slight alteration has been made in the arrangements for the supply of free milk. An application giving full details of the family income is made monthly, the statements checked by communicating with the employers, and the milk is granted according to the scale drawn up by the Committee.

One pint of milk, or a corresponding amount of dried milk, is allowed daily to children under three. The comparatively large amount spent on this service is a direct reflex of the economic conditions of the area. Some indication of the value of this part of the service will be found in the section on "Malnutrition" of the current Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1933, the Committee supplied gratis 36,547½ pints of cows' milk, costing £476 16s. 5d., and 2,777½ lbs. of dried milk. 26 lbs. of dried milk were also supplied at half cost. The approximate cost of the dried milk was £230 1s. 0d.

Home Visiting.

The following home visits were paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

To expectant mothers	...	First Visits,	18
		Total Visits,	24
To children under 1 year of age		First Visits,	334
		Total Visits,	723
To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	Total Visits,	1,454
Total number of visits paid	...		<u>2,201.</u>

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified during the year. The patient was removed to hospital, but died.

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. One of these was a Bradford resident who died in a Shipley Private Maternity Home.

OTHER ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES OF PREGNANCY.

One death occurred from Pulmonary Embolus following confinement.

MEDICAL BATHS.

The suite of medical baths at the Council's Swimming Baths contains a Mercury Vapour (Ultra-Violet Ray) Lamp, a Pyretic Bath, and a generalised Radiant Heat Bath, in addition to facilities for massage and local treatment of various kinds. Treatments to men are administered by the Baths Superintendent, Mr. Betts, and to women by Miss Gutbrod, Certified Masseuse, etc. The medical section is (at the request of the Ministry of Health) under the general supervision of the Medical Officer.

Medical men in the district are informed of the facilities available, and utilise the Baths for the treatment of patients suffering from chronic rheumatism, etc. No attempt has yet been made to classify patients treated according to their ailments. The following table, kindly supplied by Mr. Betts, shows the number of treatments given during the year:—

Treatment.				Male.		Female.		Total.
Radiant Heat	...	...	...	240	...	307	...	547
Pyretic	...	...	...	153	...	173	...	326
Ultra-Violet Ray	...	...	...	99	...	186	...	285
Electric Vibratory	...	...	...	13	...	50	...	63
Massage	...	...	...	92	...	213	...	305
Vapour and Oil	...	...	...	62	...	30	...	92
Vapour and Shampoo	...	...	...	3	...	0	...	3
Vapour	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	18
Foam	...	...	...	1	...	56	...	57
				<hr/> 674		<hr/> 1022		<hr/> 1696

Treatments under Maternity and Child Welfare Artificial Sunlight Scheme.

In May, 1932, the late Dr. Hamilton submitted a report with respect to Artificial Sunlight Treatment for children. This was adopted by the Council, and the apparatus for U.V.R. Treatment was installed at the Public Baths. 16 children from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre received courses of treatment from July to the end of December, 1932, under medical supervision.





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